GOGINA, Ye.Ye.

Biomorphology of Festuca varia Haenke. Bot.zhur. 46 no.6:824-841
Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Fescue)

SEMENOVA-TYAN-SHANSKAYA, A.M.; YAKOVLEV, M.S.; GODINA, Ye.Ye.

In memory of Elizaveta Aleksandrovna Bush (Feb. 14, 1886 - Sep. 12, 1960).
Bot.zhur. 48 no.2:297-302 F '63.   (MIRA 16:4)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
            (Bush, Elizaveta Aleksandrovna, 1886-1960)

GOGINA, Z.M.; KALASHNIKOV, B.P., direktor.

Suturing the cornea and sclera in open wounds of the eye ball as method of
primary treatment of such wounds. Vest.oft. 32 no.2:27-31 Mr-Ap '53.
(MLRA 6:5)

1. Glaznoye otdeleniye Novgorodskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (for Gogina).
2. Leningradskiy institut glaznykh bolezney imeni Girshmana (for Kalashni-
kov).   (Eye--Wounds and injuries)   (Sutures)

AUTHOR: Goginava, D.M., Engineer, Dementev, B.B., Engineer, Kantor, D.M., Engineer, Sbitnev, G.F., Engineer, and Edelman, I.M., Engineer (Moscow Electro-mechanical works).

426

TITLE: A device for automatic checking of three-phase integrating meters. (Ustroystvo avtomaticheskoy proverki trekhfaznykh elektroschetchikov.)

ABSTRACT: The Moscow Electro-mechanical Works manufacture more than 300 types of integrating meters but although they are all made in large numbers they were until recently all tested by visual inspection using a standard wattmeter and a stopwatch. The factory, therefore, manufactured a photo-electric test bench which was put into operation in 1956. An integrating meter of specially good accuracy is used as a standard. There are 24 slots on the meter disc and a ray of light from an incandescent lamp passes through a slot in the disc and falls on a photo cell. The current from the photo cell is amplified and passed through an impulse counting relay. For each revolution of the disc the relay counts 24 impulses. The speed of the meters under test is determined in the following way. Twelve chamfers are pressed on the disc and a light is arranged to be reflected from the chamfers on to a photo cell and thence to an amplifier and an impulse counter. For each rotation of the disc the counter records twelve impulses.

A device for automatic checking of three-phase   426
integrating meters. (Cont.)

Thirty meters can be tested simultaneously. After the required
load conditions have been set up, the standard meter's relay
is set for a given number of impulses, the pointers of all
impulse counters are set to zero and the test is started. After
the requisite number of impulses has passed the counter on the
standard instrument the test is discontinued and readings can be
taken on the meters under test.
     The elements of the test bench are described. The bench has
proved very successful in operation the errors are much less
than they were before and consequently the number of meters
rejected is reduced. The State Inspecting Authority has
inspected the test bench and has authorised its use for
meter testing.

5 figures, no literature references.

NALIVKIN, D.V., akademik, glav. red.; BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A., zam. glav. red.;
TIKHOMIROV, V.V., zam. glav. red.; ASSOVSKIY, A.N., red.; MEL'NIKOV,
O.D.,red.; SHATSKIY, N.S., akademik, red.[deceased]; YANSHIN, A.L.,
akad., red.; AKOPYAN, A.O., red.; ASLANYAN, A.T., red.; GOGINYAN,
V.Ie., red.; GULYAN, E.Kh., red.; KAZARYAN, S.V., red.; MALKHASYAN,
E.G., red.; KHACHATURYAN, E.A., red.; GOVORKYAN, L.M., red.vypuska;
VARTANESOVA, A.A., red. izd-va; SAROYAN, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Study of the geology of the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskaia izuchennost'
SSSR. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Armianskoi SSR.Vol.48.[Armenian
S.S.R.; period of 1951-1955] Armianskaia SSR; period 1951-1955.
No.1.[Published studies] Opublikovannye raboty. 1961. 127 p.
                                                    (MIRA 14:9)

(Armenia--Geology)

ARAKELYAN, R.A.; VEGUNI, A.T.; BAL'YAN, S.P.; SAYADYAN, Yu.V.;
ASRATYAN, V.P.; BAGDASARYAN, G.P.; MALKHASYAN, E.G.;
ARUTYUNYAN, A.R.; ARUTCHYAN, A.G., red.; ASLANYAN, A.T.,red.;
GOGINYAN, V.Y., red.; GULYAN, E.Kh., red.; KAZARYAN, S.V.,red.;
MKRTCHYAN, K.A., red.; TSAMERYAN, P.P., red.

[Study of the geology of the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskaia izu-
chennost' SSSR. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Arm. SSR Vol.48. No.1.
1964. 157 p. (MIRA 18:6)

GOGIOIU, M.

"In ten years."

p. 1 (Drumul Belsugului) No. 12, Dec. 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
       April 1958

GOGISH, L.V. ;STEPANOV, G. Yu. (Moscow)

"An approximate analysis of two-dimensional supersonic flows with characteristics of small curvature".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

L 3682-66   EWT(1)/EWP(m)   WW

ACC NR: AP6020731   SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/003/0109/0114

AUTHOR: Gogish, L. V. (Moscow); Stepanov, G. Yu. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Contribution to the calculation of the bottom pressure in two-dimensional supersonic flows /

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 3, 1966, 109-114

TOPIC TAGS: supersonic flow, pressure effect, detached shock wave, supersonic nozzle, Prandtl boundary layer

ABSTRACT: Since the published papers on the subject emphasize the behavior of the dissipative layer at the boundary of the detachment zone and pay little attention to the outer inviscid layer, the authors have developed a general approximate method of determining the bottom pressure in complex two-dimensional isentropic hypersonic flow. The approximation consists of using linear characteristic and a specified detached-flow hodograph. The influence of the dissipative layer is taken into account by means of a universal function - the permissible angle of rotation of the layer in the stream compression region. The results of the calculations are shown to be in satisfactory agreement with experimental data on the bottom pressure at the butt end of a cylinder, at the end surfaces in a flat channel following sudden expansion, and in a plane Prandtl-Meyer nozzle with a corner. The dependence of the bottom pressure on the features of the detached flow and its boundaries is determined on the basis of the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6020731

derived formula. The nozzle calculations were made in collaboration with T. S. Soboleva. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 bs

L 24791-66   EWT(1)/EWP(m)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(1)   WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6013225   SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/002/0175/0180

AUTHOR: Gogish, L. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of short supersonic nozzles

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 2, 1966, 175-180

TOPIC TAGS: nozzle, supersonic nozzle, nozzle design,   supersonic gas flow,
nozzle flow, contoured nozzle

ABSTRACT: The problem of designing maximum thrust nozzle contours for a given length
and exit radius has been the subject of numerous investigations. It was shown by
J. H. Ahlbery et al. (Truncated Perfect Nozzles in Optimum Nozzle Design. ARS Journal,
1961, Vol. 31, No. 5), for   example,   that an optimum nozzle contour can be
selected graphically from a family of truncated perfect nozzles. However, this
article demonstrates experimentally that in nozzle optimization it is more expedient
to use nozzles with weak shocks and some overexpansion, obtained by increasing the
nozzle contour curvature as compared to that of a truncated perfect nozzle. Tests
were conducted with a series of two-dimensional nozzles with a constant contour
profile but with various degrees of flow expansion. Measurements were made of the
static pressure distribution along the wall of the nozzle supersonic section and of
the total pressure at the nozzle exit. The experimentally determined thrust of the

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L 24791-65
ACC NR: AP6013225

nozzle supersonic section with an increased contour curvature was compared with the
calculated thrust of the supersonic section of truncated perfect nozzles with uniform
characteristics. The obtained results indicate that there is a definite range of
nozzle dimensions at which the nozzles with increased contour curvatures are more
advantageous than the truncated perfect nozzles. In this case, the contour inclina-
tion angle in a nozzle with a shock at the exit cross-section is not equal to zero
and the shock effect is small. The author thanks G. Yu. Stepanov for stating the
problem and his guidance. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 6 formulas.   [AS]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 27Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card   2/2

GOGISH, V.

Avtoliniia Moskva-Tula. /Automobile line Moscow-Tula/. K. proektirovaniiu i
organizatsii. (Avtomobil', 1941, no. 6, p. 5-7).   DLC: TL4.A87

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

GOGISH, V.

Automobile drivers in the October Revolution. Za rul. 17 no.11:
2-3 N '59.   (MIRA 13:4)
        (Russia--Revolution, 1917-1921)

9.6000 : 1012, 1056, 1067

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 15, p. 169, # 32147

AUTHOR: Gogish-Klushin, Yu.V.

TITLE: An Automatic Electronic Device for Recording Polarization Curves

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t Goznaka, 1957, No. 1, pp. 177-190

TEXT: An automatic electronic device for recording polarization curves has been developed. An "ЭППВ-51" (EPPV-51) electronic potentiometer with additional resistances and a high-ohm voltage divider are used. For graduation of reference points a "П-4" (P-4) potentiometer is applied. The current consumption of the electronic potentiometer is about $10^{-9} - 10^{-10}$ amperes. Such currents do not cause a polarization of electrodes and the polarization curves are stable and reproducible. The current of the electrode cell changes synchronously with the work of the potentiometer; a rheostat driven by a "Д-104" (D-104) reversible motor is used for this purpose. The device is fed from a

Card 1/2

S/112/59/000/015/043/068
A052/A002

83535

An Automatic Electronic Device for Recording Polarization Curves

"СЭИ -220-0,5" (SEI-220-0.5) ferroresonance stabilizer. The device was operated for 2 years under industrial conditions without failures.

A.A.S.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

83536

9.6000 : 1012, 1056, 1067

S/112/59/000/015/044/068
A052/A002

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 15, p. 169,
32148

AUTHOR: Gogish-Klushin, Yu.V.

TITLE: A Study of Some Electrode Processes on the Automatic Electronic
              Device for Recording Polarization Curves

PERIODICAL: Sb.: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t Goznaka, 1957, No. 1, pp. 191-196

TEXT: It is found out that a polarization curve with a correction for an
increasing cathode surface can be obtained by recording a series of polarization
curves on the automatic electronic outfit with a subsequent superimposing and
graphic interpolation. A simultaneous recording of time-cathode potential curves
enables to judge the cathode surface increase when the layer of built-up metal
becomes thicker. The curves indicate the formation of passive films on the newly
settled metal layer and the settling of powdered porous deposits.
                                        A.A.S.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian
                   abstract.
Card 1/1

GOGISH-KLUSHIN, Yu. V. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the effect of the composition of electrolytes upon the cathode process and the physicomechanical properties of electrolytic used for galvanoplastic plating." Mos, 1959. 15 pp (Min of Higher Education. Krasnoyarsk Inst of Nonferrous Metals im M. I. Kalinin), 150 copies (KL, 41-59, 104)

KASHAKASHVILI, N.V.; GLADKOSKOK, P.P.; KHOSHTARIYA, Sh.P.; MINDELI, M.Sh.
Prinimali uchastiye: PARASTASHVILI, V.V.; KOBERIDZE, V.G.;
CHKHEIDZE, Z.A.; RUKHADZE, E.A.; KENKEBASHVILI, O.A.; SHARASHIDZE,
S. Sh.; GOGISHVILI, A.G.; MELKADZE, N.V.; DZAMASHVILI, A.V.;
GORDEZIANI, N.N.; ABRAMISHVILI, R.N.

Performance of Transcaucasia Metallurgical Plant blast fur-
naces operating on natural gas. Trudy GPI [Grus.] no.4:11-23
'62
(MIRA 17:8)

GOGISHVILI, I. Sh.

NORAKIDZE, G.K.

GOGISHVILI, K.S.

Possibility of determining absolute minimums of atmospheric tempera-
ture in the mountains from a brief series of observations. Soob.AN
Gruz.SSR 17 no.9:797-800 '56.   (MLRA 10:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, institut geografii imeni Vakhushti,
Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Dzhavakhishvili.
          (Georgia--Atmospheric temperature)

GOGISHVILI, K.S.

Some characteristics of atmospheric processes hindering the
passage of cold air into the southern Caucasus. Meteor.i gidrol.
no.3:37-40 Mr '57.   (MLRA 10:5)
            (Caucasus--Atmosphere)

GOGISHVILI, K.S.

Structural schemes of altitudinal baric areas in the forecast of main cooling processes in Transcaucasia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.3: 301-307 S '57.   (MIRA 11:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut geografii im. Vakhushti Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Dzhavakhishvili.
             (Weather forecasting)   (Georgia--Frost)

GOGISHVILI, K.S.

Climate of Upper Imeretia and the factors accounting for it
[in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst. geog. AN
Gruz. SSR 10:111-121 '58.   (MIRA 12:1)
              (Imeretia--Climate)

ASTAKHOV, N.Ye.; VLADIMIROV, L.A.; GOGISHVILI, K.S.; KORDZAKHIYA, M.O.;
MARUASHVILI, L.I.; SOKHADZE, Ye.V.

Physicogeographical characteristics of Upper Imeretia. Trudy Inst.
geog. AN Gruz. SSR 10:155-193 '58.   (MIRA 12:8)
         (Imeretia--Physical geography)

GOGISHVILI, K. S.

Seasonable distribution of atmospheric precipitations in southern
Georgia. Trudy Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR 12:159-181 '59.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Georgia—Precipitation (Meteorology))

GOGISHVILI, K.S.; KORDZAKHIYA, M.O.

Atmospheric humidity deficit in Georgia. Trudy Inst. geog. AN
Gruz. SSR 17:139-152 '62.   (MIRA 16:7)
(Georgia—Humidity)

GOGISHVILI, K.S.; KORDZAKHIYA, M.O.

Problem of moisture in Georgia. Trudy Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR
17:153-160 '62.   (MIRA 16:7)

(Georgia—Humidity)

GOGISHVILI, K.S.

Seasonal distribution of atmospheric precipitation in eastern
Georgia. Trudy Geog. ob-va Gruz. SSR 6:147-171 '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

GOGISHVILI, K.S.

Circulatory factors in the climate of western Georgia.
Trudy Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR 18:214-215 '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

GOGISHVILI, K.S.

Circulational factors in the climate of the eastern Georgia.
Trudy Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR 20:175-193   '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

Gogishvili, N.Sh.

SOV/137-58-8-16663

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Agladze, R.I., Gofman, N.T., Gogishvili, N.Sh.

TITLE: Extraction of Manganese by Leaching of Usa Ores (Izvlecheniye margantsa iz usinskikh rud vyshchelachivaniyem)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Elektrokhimiya margantsa. Tbilisi, AN GruzSSR, 1957, pp 465-482

ABSTRACT: Experiments were run in 1- and 2-stage leaching (L) of Usa Mn chlorite-carbonate ore (~30% Mn) with acid anolyte. A study is made of the effect of the degree of comminution of the ore, pulp temperature, and the stoichiometric Mn-ore: H_2SO_4 and solid-to-liquid ratios upon the degree of recovery of the Mn and the other components of the ore. Single-stage L by a solution containing 75 g H_2SO_4 yields 71.5 recovery of Mn from ore in solution when the Mn-ore:H_2SO_4 ratio is ~1:1 and the solid-to-liquid ratio ~1:9 at a temperature of 20°. The consumption of H_2SO_4 in extracting Mn in an open-end process is 66% of the amount fed in, and the ore residue after L contains up to 18% Mn. The requirements per t Mn are 6.33 : ore, 2.012 : H_2SO_4,

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SOV/137-5C-6-115.3

Extraction of Manganese by Leaching of Usa Ores

0.388 t NH_3, and 19.43 m^3 water. For 2-stage L by solution containing 75 g H_2SO_4/liter, at an Mn-ore:H_2SO_4 ratio of 1:3.3 in the acid arm and 1:1 in the neutral arm and a solid-to-liquid ratio ~1:8, extraction of Mn attains 84% of the starting amount. The residue of ore after L twice contains 4-7% Mn. The degree to which the other components of the ore go into solution virtually doubles the extraction thereof in single-stage L. The requirements per t Mn are 5.3 t ore, 1.883 t H_2SO_4, 0.381 t NH_3, and 18.517 m^3 water.

The behavior of individual ore components in the resultant caustic solution and in electrolysis is examined, and data are presented on the accumulation thereof in the electrolyte. Electrolysis of purified solutions shows that it proceeds with standard indices and permits extraction of metal of normal quality. Energy consumption is 9.3 kwh/kg Mn.

N. P.

1. Manganese--Production   2. Manganese ores--Processing

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/003/046/090
B156/B101

1) 12 c c

AUTHORS: Agladze, R. I., Gogishvili N. Sh.

TITLE: Production of antimony-manganese alloy by electrolysis of molten salts

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 368, abstract 3K154. (Tr. Gruz. politekhn.. in-t, no. 4 (65), 1959, 101-115)

TEXT: The process of producing Sb-Mn alloys (10-49.3 % Mn) from molten $MnCl_2$ + KCl + $BaCl_2$ is investigated; the cathode is molten metallic Sb (99.87% Sb). It has been found that increasing cathodic current density from 0.25 to 1 a/dm² is accompanied by a decrease of the cathodic current yield from 93 to 77% (temperature 850°C), from 95 to 80% (900°C), and from 97 to 90% (950°C). Under these conditions, the Mn content of the alloy is 23-31%. Increase in the Mn content of the alloy from 10 to 49.3 % is accompanied by a decrease of the cathodic current yield from 95 to 90%.
Card 1/2

Production of antimony-manganese alloy ...   S/081/62/000/003/046/090
                                             B156/B101

The structures of the alloys produced have been investigated, and it has
been found that the structure of alloys containing 28-31.1% Mn is
characteristic of ϵ-phase. Alloys with >40% Mn contain chemical
compounds. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GOGISHVILI, N.Sh.

Extraction of manganese from carbonate ores of Chiatura deposits.
Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 2:61-78 '61.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Manganese)   (Chiatura--Ores)

GOGISHVILI, N.Sh.

Full utilization of Chiatura carbonate ore. Trudy Inst. prikl.
khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 2:79-81 '61.   (MIRA 16:8)

(Chiatura—Ores)

AGLADZE, R.I.; GOGISHVILI, N.Sh.

Stripping of Chiatura carbonate ores by percolation. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 2:83-94 '61.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Chiatura—Ores)   (Percolation)

GOGISIVILI, N.Sh.; AGLADZE, R.I., akademik

Effect of germanium ions on the electrodeposition of manganese.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 40 no.1:105-111 O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii i elektrokhimii AN Gruzinskoy
SSR. Submitted December 28, 1964.

AUTHOR: Azizbekov, Sh. A.

TITLE: The Third All-Union Conference on regularities in the formation
            and distribution of endogenous mineral resource deposits

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 1, 1963,
            126 - 128

TEXT: The Conference was held in Baku from September 18 to 23, 1962; it
was attended by 455 representatives from scientific and industrial geological
organizations including 24 Academicians and Corresponding Members of AS USSR and
AS of various republic, 49 Doctors-Professors and 164 Candidates of Geological
and Mineralogical Sciences. The Conference was opened by Academician D. I.
Shcherbakov, secretary of OOGN, AS USSR. The program of the Conference was di-
vided into three main groups: a) regularities in the formation and distribution
of endogenous deposits in the Caucasus; b) regularities in the formation and
distribution of endogenous deposits of other folding regions of the Alpine cy-
cle; c) general problems of metallogeny. In group a) reports on basic features

Card 1/4

of metallogeny and models of detailed metallogenic charts of the Caucasus were delivered by Sh. A. Azizbekov and R. N. Abdullayev (in Azerbaydzhan), S. S. Mkrtychyan (in Armenia), G. A. Tvalchrelidze and Yu. I. Nazarov (in Georgia) and V. I. Orobey (in the Northern Caucasus); V. I. Smirnov reported on peculiarities in magmatism and metallogeny of the geosyncline and plateau stage in the evolution of the Western section of Northern Caucasus. Reports were delivered on magmatism and metallogeny in the Dashkesan ore region (M. A. Kashkay, M. A. Mustafa-beyli) Southern Georgia (V. R. Nadiradze) the Sevan-Akera zone (S. M. Suleymanov) the Allaverdy-Bolina ore region (T. Sh. Oogishvili) and in the small Caucasian intrusives. O. S. Dzotsenidze reported on "Paleogenous volcanism in the Caucasus and metallogeny related to it"; V. N. Kotlyar on "Deposit types related to paleo-volcanism"; papers were delivered on pyrite deposits in the Somkhito-Karabakh and the Sevan-Akera zone (P. F. Sopko); Northern Caucasus (N. S. Skripchenko, V. I. Buadze) the Chubukhlu-Tanzutak ore region (S. Sh. Sarkisyan). Reports were read on polymetalic deposits in Northern Caucasus (A. M. Krasnovidova), North-West Caucasus (G. P. Kornev) and the Mekhmany ore field (N. V. Zaytseva). Other reports dealt with gold (N. Ye. Oukhman, D. O. Saliya) mercury (D. V. Abuyev) and rare metal (F. V. Mustafabeyli) mineralization. Group 2 included reports on

Card 2/4

GOGISHVILI, V.G.; GOGISHVILI, T.Sh.

Metallogeny of the Alaverdi-Bolnisi ore region. Zakonom.razm.
polezn.iskop. 7:369-370 '64.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kavkazskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

GOGISHVILI, V.G.

Seladonite from the vicinity of Tiflis. Geol.sbor. [Kavk.]
no.1:134-136 '59.   (MIRA 13:1)
          (Tiflis region--Silicates)

GOGISHVILI, V.G.; NADAREYSHVILI, V.K.

Hydrothermal anhydrite from the Dzhindarinskoye copper deposit.
Geol.sbor. [Kavk.] no.1:137-139 '59.   (MIRA 13:1)
          (Anhydrite)

GOGISHVILI, V. G., Cand Geol-Mineral Sci -- (diss) "Hydrothermal metasomitites of the Khramsk Ore region (South Georgia) and Certain questions of ore formation," Tbilisi, 1960, 26 pp, 180 copies (Tbilisi State U. im Stalin/ Caucasus Institute of Mineral Resources of the Ministry of Geology and Preservation of Mineral Resources USSR) (KL, 48/60, 113)

GOGISHVILI, V.G.; ZULIASHVILI, T.G.; KALANDARISHVILI, N.A.

Alteration of ore enclosing rocks of sulfide deposits in the Alaverdi ore region and their prospecting importance. Geol. sbor. [Kavk.] no.2:187-211 '62.   (MIRA 17:1)

GOGISHVILI, V.G.; GOGISHVILI, T.Sh.

Metallogeny of the Alaverdi-Bolnisi ore region. Zakonom.razm.
polezn.iskop. 7:369-370 '64.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kavkazskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

GOGISVANIDZE, . Ya.

GOGISVANIDZE, G. Ya. --"Certain Problems of Kinematic and Power Investigation of Universal Tangential Thread-Cutting Heads." *(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR, Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Inst imeni S M. Kirov, Tbilisi, 1955

SC: Knizhnaya Letopis'; No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences

GOGITASHVILI, G., kand.tekhn.nauk (L'vov)

Self-ignition of the planking in bucket conveyers. Pozh.
delo 5 no.12:8 D '59.   (MIRA 13:4)
        (Flour mills--Fires and fire prevention)

GOGITASHVILI, G.G.

    Improvement of safety techniques in industrial distilling plants.
    Spirt.prom. 20 no.2:21-22 '54.   (MLRA 7:6)
        (Liquor industry—Safety measures)

GOGITASHVILI, G.G.; ZALOGIN, N.S., redaktor; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhnicheskiy
    redaktor

[Safety manual for workers in chemical laboratories] Pamiatka po
tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia rabotnikov zavodskikh khimicheskikh labo-
ratorii. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry,
Ukrainskoe otd-nie, 1955. 50 p.   (MIRA 10:1)
        (Chemical laboratories)

GOGITASHVILI, G.G.

Ventilation of the cooking sections in alcohol plants. Spirt.prom.
22 no.2:34-35 '56.   (MLRA 9:8)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
                        (Factories--Ventilation)

GOGITASHVILI, G.G.

Ventilation of fermenting sections. Spirt. prom. 22 no.4:
20-21 '56.   (MLRA 10:2)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
        (Ventilation) (Fermentation)

GOGITASHVILI, G. G. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) XXX "Study of *means for* the Cause of Traumatism in Alcohol Industry Plants and ~~Ways of~~ Improving ~~the~~ Working Conditions." L'vov, 1957. 17 pp with illustrations, 22 cm. (Min of Higher Education Ukrainian SSR, L'vov Polytechnic Inst), 100 copies (KL, 27-57, 106)

- 30 -

GOGITASHVILI, G.G.

Lightning protection for distilling plants. Spirt. prom. 25 no.4:
40-42 '59.   (MIRA 12:7)
        (Distilleries) (Lighting protection)

GOGITASHVILI, G., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Where there is a will there is a way. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh.
no.1:40-41   Ja '60.   (MIRA 13:5)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhniki
bezopasnosti.
              (Industrial hygiene)

GOGITASHVILI, G.G.

Safety measures and fire hazard prevention at liqueur and vodka plants. Spirt.prom. 26 no.3:23-24 '60.   (MIRA 13:10)
(Liquor industry—Safety measures)

GOGITASHVILI, Georgiy Grigor'yevich; SEREBROVA, I.M., inzh.,
        retsenzent; CHIZHOVA, N.M., inzh., retsenzent;
        PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; SATAROVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures in the liqueur and vodka, wine, and soft
drinks industry] Tekhnika bezopasnosti v likero-vodochnoi,
vinodel'cheskoi i bezolkogol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva,
Pishchepromizdat, 1963. 155 p.   (MIRA 16:6)
        (Distilling industries--Safety measures)
        (Wine and wine making--Safety measures)
            (Soft drinks)

GOGITASHVILI, Georgiy Grigor'yevich; YAROTSKIY, V.D., red.; STARODUB,
T.A., tekhn. red.

[Prevention of poisoning at chemical plants] Profilaktika
otravlenii na khimicheskikh predpriiatiiakh. Kiev, Gos-
tekhizdat USSR, 1961. 75 p.   (MIRA 16:5)
        (Chemical plants--Hygienic aspects)

GOGITASHVILI, G.S.

Preparation of antipasteurellosis serum from milk. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 35 no.3:657-661 S '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

GOGITIDZE, F.

Manual for marine engineers. Mor. flot 23 no.8:44-45 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Starshiy mekhanik teplokhoda "Uritsk" Chernomorskogo
parokhodstva.

GOGITIDZE, G.V.

New method of surgical restoration of the patency of obliterated
fallopian tubes, experimental study. Akush. i gin. no.1:37-40 '63.

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khirurgi' (zav. - G.A.
Gotsiridze), konsul'tant laboratorii-zasluzhennyy deyatel'
nauki prof. I.G. Mamamtavrishvili) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta fiziologii i patologii zhenshchiny (dir. - prof.
I.F. Zhordania [deceased]) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
Gruzinskoy SSR.

L 45544-67   EWT(m)/T   FDN/WE/GD

ACC NR: AP6015191   (A,N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0018/0026

AUTHOR: Gogitidze, L. D.; Makarenkov, V. V.; Panchenkov, G. M.;
Pustyrev, O. G.; Yakovlevskiy, V. V.

/4

ORG: none

B+1

TITLE: Method of evaluating combustion characteristics of hydrocarbon
fuels on a chamber type burner

SOURCE: Metody otsenki ekspluatatsionnykh svoystv reaktivnykh topliv i
smazochnykh materialov (Methods for the performance evaluation of jet
propellants and lubricants). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966,
18-26

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum fuel, combustion characteristic, combustion
kinetics, combustion chamber test, gas turbine engine test

ABSTRACT: The use of a small chamber type diffusion burner (see Fig. 1)
for determining completeness of fuel combustion was evaluated. Total
fuel consumption in the burner used, scaled down as much as possible
while still simulating the combustion chamber in a gas turbine engine,
was only 150-200 ml per run. Completeness of combustion was determined
with an accuracy of better than 2.5%. There is qualitative agreement
between these results and those obtained in an actual gas turbine engine
chamber. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2   UDC: 662.753.22:629.13.001.4
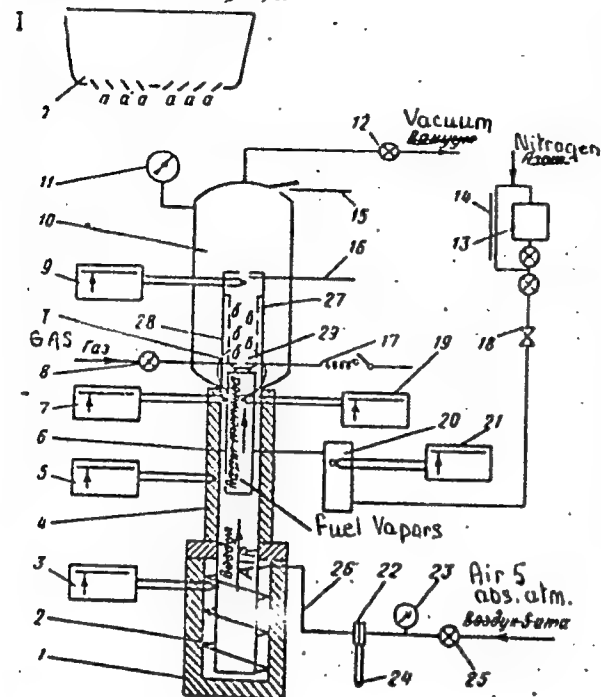
L. 01791-67
ACC NR: AT6015191

Fig. 1. Diagram of chamber type diffusion burner installation: 1--electric furnace, 2--coil, 3--thermostat, 4-- electric tape, 5--thermostat, 6--fuel evaporator, 7--thermostat, 8-- gas valve from supply line, 9-- thermostat, 10--pressure chamber, 11--vacuum gage, 12--regulator valve, 13-- fuel tank, 14--microburette, 15--safety valve, 16--thermocouple, 17-- ignition coil with electrode for igniting fuel, 18--regulator valve, 19--thermostat, 20--electric furnace, 21--thermostat, 22--measuring nozzle, 23--manometer, 24--piezometer, 25--air valve, 26-- air feed from compressor, 27-- fire tube, 28--fire tube mantle, 29-- burner.

Card 2/2   SUB CODE: 21, 14/   DATE SUBM: 10Dec65/   ORIG REF: 004

L 02299-62   EWT(m)/T   FDN/WE/GD

ACC NR: AT6015199 (A,N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0087/0095

AUTHOR: Gogitidze, L. D.; Logvinyuk, V. P.; Makarenkov, V. V.;   66
Malyshev, V. V.; Panchenkov, G. M.; Yakovlevskiy, V. V.   61
                                                                     B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Determining nonstationary solubility of gas in hydrocarbon fuels

SOURCE: Metody otsenki ekspluatatsionnykh svoystv reaktivnykh topliv i
smazochnykh materialov (Methods for the performance evaluation of jet
propellants and lubricants). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966,
87-95

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum fuel, fuel property, solubility, diffused gas,
applied mathematics, aircraft fuel tank

ABSTRACT: A simple method was worked out and equipment was designed for
determining the solubility and the diffusion coefficient of a gas in
liquid under nonstationary conditions. This involves direct measurement
of the volume of gas dissolved in the liquid (see Fig. 1). Conditions
approximate those in the wing tanks of heavy subsonic aircraft.
Equations given for calculating the nonstationary solubility of gas in a
liquid enable one to calculate the gas concentration according to the

UDC: 662.753.22:629.13.001.4

Card 1/3

L 02299-67

ACC NR: AT6015199   3

depth of the fuel layer and to calculate the total amount of dissolved gas at any time. "....experimental points (showing solubility of CO_2 in hydrocarbon fuel) were provided by Tikhonov, N. I., Vinogradov, Yu. V, and Morozov-Rostovsk, N. V." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 15 equations.
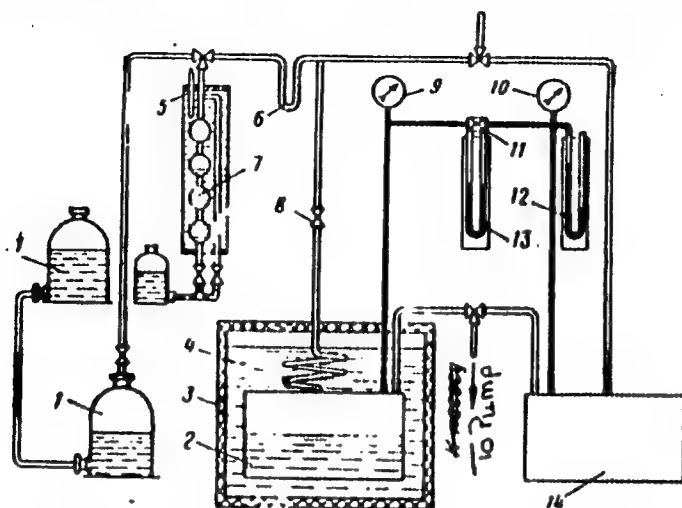
Cord 2/3

L 02299-67

ACC NR: AT6015199

2

Fig. 1.   Diagram of apparatus for determining diffusion coefficient and solutility of gases in fuel: 1--reservoir for storing and delivering gas to be studied, 2--diffusion tank, 3--thermostat, 4--coil, 5--thermometer, 6--dryer for gas, 7--gas measuring burette VTI-2, 8--needle valve, 9, 10--vacuum gage, 11-4-way cock, 12--mercury piezometer, 13--slanted water piezometer, 14--calibrated tank.

SUB CODE: 21, 14/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3 vmb

L 04543-67   EWT(m)/T   FLD/WG/GD

ACC NR: AT6015200   (A,N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0096/0098

AUTHOR: Borisov, V. D.; Gogitidze, L. D.; Logvinyuk, V. P.; Makarenkov,
V. V.; Malyshev, V. V.; Panchenkov, G. M.; Yakovlevskiy, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Apparatus for determining the amount of gas dissolved in a liquid

SOURCE: Metody otsenki ekspluatatsionnykh svoystv reaktivnykh topliv i
smazochnykh materialov (Methods for the performance evaluation of jet
propellants and lubricants). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966,
96-98

TOPIC TAGS: gas analysis, gas analyzer, solubility, petroleum fuel,
LIQUID PROPERTY

ABSTRACT: A simple apparatus for determining the amount of gas dissolved
in a liquid was designed so that it could be used as a gas pipette for
VTI, Orsat or other gas analyzers. A special feature of the apparatus
(see Fig. 1) is the use of an elastic membrane to equalize the pressure
between the measuring burette and the surrounding space, and measurement
of the volume of liberated gases at different pressures and temperatures.
A deviation of 3.5% was found in the measurement of gases separated from
a hydrocarbon fuel. Water and other liquids may be used in the
determinations. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

Card 1/2   UDC: 662.753.22:629.13.001.4
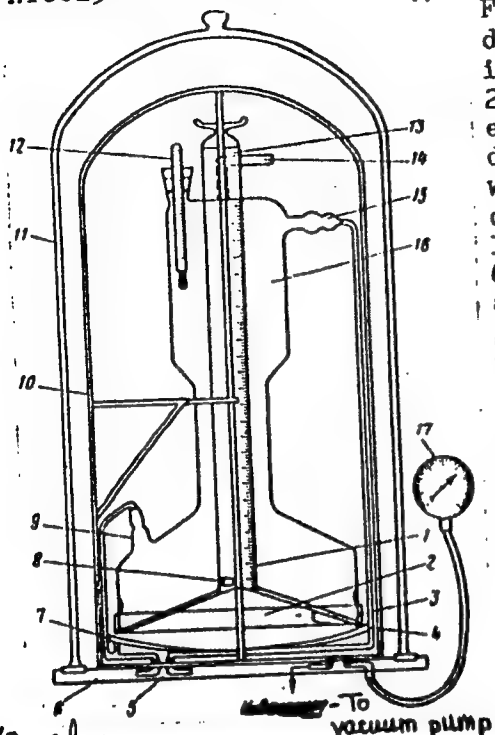
ACC NR: AT6015200

Fig. 1. Diagram of apparatus for determining amount of gas dissolved in liquid: 1--measuring burette, 2--conical funnel, 3--clamp, 4--elastic membrane (double line designates cross section of funnel 2 with membrane lying on it), 5--connector for feeding thermostatic liquid or gas to pressure chamber, 6--base, 7--lower heat shield, 8--activator, 9--connector for feeding gas or liquid, 10--housing, 11--vacuum jar, 12--thermometer, 13--ground glass stopper, 14--channel, 15--connector for withdrawing gas or liquid, 16--housing, 17--vacuum gage.

SUB CODE: 21, 14/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec65

To vacuum pump

Card 2/2

GOGITIDZE, O.A.; MANDZHAVIDZE, Z.Sh., KACHSHVILI, N.S.; ISEBELOV, A.A.;
SHTAYERMAN, A.Yu.

A 340-liter expansion-condensing chamber for studying high-
energy particle interaction. Fiz. chast. vys. energ. no.1:91-
96 '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

L 19639-63   EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD
ACCESSION NR: AP3007064   s/0056/63/045/003/0469/0473

AUTHORS: Anikina, M. Kh.; Gogitidze, O. N.; Zhuravleva, M. S.;
Kozlov, A. A.; Kotlyarevskiy, D. M.; Mandzhavidze, Z. Sh.; Mestvir-
ishvili, A. N.; Nyagu (Neagu), D.; Okonov, E. O.; Petrov, N. I.;
Rozanova, A. M.; Rusakov, V. A.; Takhtamyshev, G. G.; Chkhaidze,
L. V.; Wu Tsung-fan; Tserelov, A. A.

TITLE: Observation of the decays $K_2^0 \to \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 3, 1963, 469-473

TOPIC TAGS: neutral kaon decay, four charged particle decay, decay
probability, proton synchrotron, cloud chamber

ABSTRACT: Four decays of long-lived K^0 mesons with concomitant emis-
sion of four charged particles have been observed in a cloud chamber
bombarded by a neutral particle beam from the OIYaN (Joint Inst. of
Nuc. Research) proton synchrotron. All four events are identified

Card 1/3

L 19639-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3007064

𝒵

as the decays

$$K_1^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0 \begin{cases} \gamma \\ e^+ + e^- \end{cases},$$ (1)

An estimate of the probability of the decay $K_2^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$ rela-
tive to all K_2^0 decays involving secondary particles yields a value
0.08 ± 0.04. "In conclusion, the authors express their gratitude
to engineers N. Rusishvili and A. Yu. Shtayerman of the Physics
Institute of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, who participated in
the construction and adjustment of the cloud chamber. The authors
are also grateful to the proton cyclotron crew and to the group of
laboratory assistants. The authors are most grateful to V. I.
Veksler and B. M. Pontecorvo for interest in the work and for numer-

Card 2/3

L 19639-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3007064   4

ous discussions, as well as to E. L. Andronikashvili and V. P.
Dzheleopov for interest and collaboration." Orig. art. has: 1
figure, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint
Institute of Nuclear Research); Institut fiziki Akademii nauk
Gruzinskoy SSR (Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, Georgian
SSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Apr63   DATE ACQ: 08Oct63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH   NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

GOGITIDZE-IVASHCHENKO, T. A.

"A Study of the Influence of Certain Factors on the Flotability of High-Ash Coal."
Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Mining, Acad Sci USSR, 24 Dec 54. (VM, 15 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational
Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

GOGITIDZE, T.A

117. FLOTATION OF HIDES AS AFFECTED BY NON-POLAR COATINGS.
Gogitidze, T.A. (Tbil. Inst. Metal. gen. Beheaken Sci. GeorgSR (Trudy Inst. Metal Inst. Acad Sci. GruzSSR), 1954, v.1, E. (1-150) ... in Ru.
2h. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1955, (13), 5246 ... ...
the flotation properties of the following non-polar reagents were examined;
oxidized, sulphurized and ordinary (ship) kerosene, anthracene, ... contact, turpentine, pine oil, and petroleum asphalt, ... sodium silicate and soda. It was found that in comparison with phenolic substances, these reagents reduced the fundamental flotation from 14 to 5-7 min; this means that the size of the flotation apparatus can be reduced by half. The best results were obtained from ... ... The prospective use of cold petroleum asphalt as a flotation reagent is discussed.

GOGITIDZE, T.A.

The influence of the surface oxidation of some bituminous coals upon their flotability. T. A. Gogitidze and S. N. Plaksin. Instit. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk 1956, No. 11, 77-81.—The coal flotability is slightly bettered by storage of coal in air, i.e., the ash content in the tailings drops after 6 months' storage from 51 to 80%, and in 1 more year to 40-45%. Tests were run on coal flotation after artificial oxidation of the coal surface with O_2, air O under pressure, 30% H_2O_2 soln., and with $KMnO_4$ soln. (5% of the coal wt.). H_2O_2 lowers the ash content of the tailings by 0-10%. Alk. $KMnO_4$ can oxidize coal almost completely. Neutral $KMnO_4$ was found to affect the flotability by first reducing in 2 days the ash content to 23.0, then increasing it in 4 addnl. days to 51.2, and again reducing it in 6 more days to 54.3%. The flotability of fresh coal can be completely destroyed with $KMnO_4$. AcOH formation in the coal oxidation with $KMnO_4$ was proven experimentally. The flotability can be partially or completely restored by boiling coal with H_2O, by heating it in vacuum to 40-60°, and by chem. reduction of the coal surface (benzidine, anthracene) in 1% NaOH soln.

W. M. Sternberg

GOGITIDZE, T.A.

Effect of certain factors on flotation time length for high-ash coal sludge. Trudy Inst.met. AN Gruz.SSR 9:343-347 '58.

(MIRA 12:8)

(Coal preparation)   (Flotation)

GOGITIDZE, T.A.

Choice of effective reagents from petroleum oil residues for the
flotation of coal slime. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Gruz.SSR
2:173-185 '60.   (MIRA 14:10)
        (Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

5(3)

AUTHORS: Yershova, L. V., Gogitidze, V. N., Belikov, V. M., Novikov, S.S.

SOV/62-59-5-35/40

TITLE: Preparation   of Gem-dinitroparaffins (O poluchenii gem-dinitroparafinov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 5, pp 943-945 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the investigation of the influence exercised by the carbon chain in the gem-dinitro-compounds upon their physical properties the homologous series of gem-dinitro-compounds was synthetized. For this purpose the alkyl acetoacetic esters were nitrated. This method was applied for the first time by G. Chancel (Ref 1). It renders it possible to extend the carbon chain in stages, i.e. the initial product is extended each time by one carbon atom. In the course of the present investigation, a series of gem-dinitroparaffins from 1,1-dinitropropane to 1,1-dinitrodecane was in this way obtained. Of the synthetized compounds, the molar refraction of the dinitromethyl group was determined (Table 1). Moreover, also the physical constants and boiling points were determined (Table 2). There are 2 tables and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 1/2

Preparation   of Gem-dinitroparaffins   SOV/62-59-5-35/40

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk
              SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of
              the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1958

Card 2/2

BUNICH, P.G., kand.ekon.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PAKHOMOV, A.M.,
kand.ekon.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUDAVEY, V.Yu., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; IVANOV, Ye.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KIRILLOV, I.A., prof.,
doktor ekon.nauk; KOVALEVA, A.M., kand.ekon.nauk; SAFRAY, O.Ye.,
kand.ekon.nauk; YAKOBSON, M.O., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GOGITISHVILI
R.M., inzh.; KHABUR, B.P.; BROYDE, I.M.; FILATOV, N.L.; BLAZHEY,
Zdenko, doktor, ekonomist (Chekhoslovatskaya Respublika); NESHVER,
Vatslav, inzh., ekonomist (Chekhoslovatskaya Respublika); RYUMIN, S.M.,
red.; ZAVERNYAYEVA, L., red.izd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn.red.

[Planning and financing of major repairs on fixed assets] Planiro-
vanie i finansirovanie kapital'nogo remonta osnovnykh fondov.
Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1958. 223 p.   (MIRA 12:2)

BUNICH, P.G.---(Continued) Card 2.
  1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy finansovyy institut. 2. Nauchno-
  issledovatel'skiy finansovyy institut (for Bunich, Pakhomov). 3. Nauchno-
  issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut Gosplana SSSR (for Ivanov).
  4. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze
  (for Safray). 5. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
  metallorezhushchikh stankov (for Gogitishvili). 6. Zamestitel'
  direktora TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo
  flota (for Khabur). 7. Nachal'nik finansovogo otdela sovnarkhoza
  Tatarskoy ASSR (for Broyde). 8. Ekspert Ministerstva finansov SSSR
  (for Filatov). 9. Investitsionnyy bank (for Blashey). 10. Tekhniko-
  organizatsionnyy nauchno-issledovatel'nyy institut mashinostroyeniya
  (for Neshver).
                          (Industry--Finance)

GOGITZ, Antal

Let increase the mass base for the innovation movement. Ujit lap 13
no.12:9 Je '61.

1. Vasas Szakszervezet Budapesti Bizottsaga Termelesi Osztalyanak
vezetoje.

(Hungary—Industrial management)
(Hungary—Socialist competition)

GOGIYA, G.; TOROTADZE, E.,red.; KOKAIYA, A.,tekhred.

    [Tiflis, a brief guidebook] Tbilisi; kratkii putevoditel'.
Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo," 1958. 53 p. (MIRA 11:12)
               (Tiflis--Guidebooks)

Gosiya, M.G.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour   :   Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1953, 44209

Author   :   Gosiya, M.G.
Inst   :   --
Title   :   Horticulture in Abkhazia.

Orig Pub   :   Sad i ogorod, 1957, No 11, 25-29.

Abstract   :   No abstract.

Card 1/1

GCGIYA, V. T.

Gogiya, V. T.: "The dynamics of tanning extracts in the ripening of tea seeds", Byulleten' Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta chaya i subtrop. kul'tur 194?, No. 3, p. 109-14, - Bibliog: 15 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

CA   11

Formation of tannins and dynamics of oxidizing enzymes during sprouting of tea seeds. N. I. Gogitse. *Biokhimiya* (*Chainogo Proizvodstva*, Sbornik No. 6, 70 NI IKCO. Tannins of the tea plant form at the time of seed sprouting after swelling of the seed. The process is not dependent on illumination. The primary products are ether-sol. Along with their formation there proceeds an accumulation of unsol tannins. As the plant grows tannins accumulate in all of its parts, largely in leaves and bark. Etiolated sprouts show unusually high H_2O-sol. fraction of tannins and high activity of oxidases in comparison with green plants. Polyphenoloxidase appears during the sprouting in the embryo plant at the site of highest rate of synthesis of tannins, but its activity lags behind that of peroxidase. Polyphenoloxidase activity remains fairly constant through the aging of the plant while peroxidase continues to rise in activity.   G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

12

Pectic substances of the tea leaf. V. T. Gogiya. *Biokhimiya Chainogo Proizvodstva Sbornik* No. 6. 184–90(1939). —Pectins can serve as a useful quality index of the tea leaf. Best quality is indicated by high content of hydratopectins and least of protopectin. Max. hydratopectin levels are reached in late summer months in the plant. During processing of tea the pectins suffer changes, as even heat-treatment lowers their concn. The leaf contains pectinase and protopectinase; the action of the former increases the water-sol. fraction of pectic matter which lowers tea quality. Protopectinase activity declines as the tea leaf quality declines so that this phenomenon tends to preserve tea quality. The destruction of protopectin during the wilting and mech. treatment of the leaf causes softening of the structure, facilitating the treatment. Tea pectins are analogous to those of other plants, having the nucleus (of pectic acid) of galacturonic acid whose content ranges from 56 to 82%. Both black and green tea contain apparently the di-Me ester of galacturonic acid. Probably AcOH and pentoses form part of the tea-pectin structure.
G. M. Kosolapoff

GOGIYA, V. T.

The biochemical and anatomical changes in tea leaves resulting from scale insect and moth infestation of the plant. V. S. Dzhashi and V. T. Gogiya. Byull. Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Chaya i Subtrop. Kul'tur. 1953, No. 4, 34-40; Referat. Zhur. Khim. Biol. Khim. 1955, No. 3199.
B. S. Levine

GOGLA, A.

And others. Molybdenum, p. 577

TEHNIKA (Savez inzenjera i tehincara Jugoslavije) Beograd, Yugoslavia.
Vol. 14, no. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accession EEAI LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncla.

GOGLADZE, A.S. (L'vov, ul. Serafimovicha, d. 17, kv. 2)

Osgood-Schlatter disease. Vest. rent. i rad. 34 no.1:50-53 Ja-F '59.
(OSTEOCHONDRITIS, case reports   (MIRA 12:3)
Osgood-Schlatter dis. (Rus))

ACCESSION NR: AP4043774   S/0190/64/006/008/1391/1393

AUTHOR: Goglev, R. S., Neyman, M. B.

TITLE: Thermo-oxidative degradation of polypropylene oxide

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 8, 1964, 1391-1393

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, oxidative degradation, polymer oxidation, polypropylene, polypropylene oxide, propylene oxide, antioxidant

ABSTRACT: The duration of the induction time (T) of the reaction as a function of temperature, oxygen pressure and the presence of antioxidants was investigated in a study of the oxidative degradation polypropylene oxide, using a method described in an earlier paper. The polymer, with a melting point of 69C and a molecular weight of 40,000, was prepared by catalytic polymerization of propylene oxide in the presence of ferric chloride and purified by repeated precipitation by water from an acetone solution acidified with hydrochloric acid. The effective activation energy for the oxidation of the polymer, found from a curve of lg$t$ vs. 1/T, is 22 kcal/mol. The induction time was inversely proportional to both temperature and oxygen pressure; yielding hyperbolic curves. Curves showing the retardation of the oxidation by additions of 2, 2-methylene-bis-(4-methyl-6-tert.-butyl

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043774

phenol), N-phenyl-N'-cyclohexyl-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-dioctyl-p-phenylenediamine and propylgallate are presented in the Enclosure. The 2nd and 4th of these were the most effective. The authors thank S. G. Entelis and K. S. Kazanskiy for providing the polypropyleneoxide." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Jul63   ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OC   NO REF SOV: 006   OTHER: 002

Card 2/3
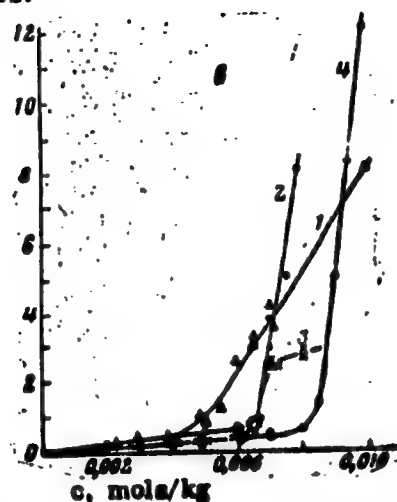
Fig. 1. Dependence of the induction period (τ) of the oxidation of polypropylene oxide on the concentration of antioxidant (c) at 137C and $pO_2 = 340$ mm Hg. 1 - 2,2-methylene-bis-(4-methyl-6-tert.-butylphenol); 2 - N-phenyl-N'-cyclohexyl-p-phenylenediamine; 3 - N,N'-dioctyl-p-phenylenediamine; 4 - propylgallate.

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L 34116-65   EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T   Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10   WW/r   WW

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AUTHOR: Goglev, R. S.; Neyman, M. B.

TITLE: Thermo-oxidative degradation of polyethylene oxide

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye svoystva imodifikatsiya polimerov (Chemical properties and the modification of polymers); sbornik statay. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 156-159

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene oxide, thermal degradation, propylgallate, aromatic amine, oxidative degradation, polymer oxidation, antioxidant

ABSTRACT: The induction period of the oxidation of polyethylene oxide (PEO) was investigated as a function of temperature and oxygen pressure. The initial product (molecular weight 25000) was obtained by bulk polymerization of ethylene oxide over strontium carbonate at 100C and purified by precipitation from a benzene solution with normal heptane. Experiments on PEO oxidation at different temperatures showed that after a more or less prolonged induction period, there was rapidoxygen absorption. The induction period decreased with increasing temperature and oxygen pressure, up to 250 mm Hg. The activation energy of oxidation

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was calculated at 33,000 cal/mole. The data obtained for the retardation of oxidation of PEO by antioxidants are tabulated. The induction period at a concentration of antioxidant of 9.5×10^{-3} mole/kg, 135C and $P_{O2}=340$ mm was chosen as characteristic for evaluating the effectiveness of stabilizers. The plotted and tabulated data show that at the given temperature and oxygen pressure, oxide radicals are less effective in the inhibition of polymer oxidation than propylgallate, 2,2-methylene-bis(4-methyl-6-tert.-butylphenol) and aromatic amines. The retardation of PEO oxidation by antioxidants depends considerably on both temperature and antioxidant concentration. Thus, for 2,2-methylene-bis-(4-methyl-6-tert.-butylphenol) at $P_{O2}=340$ mm, the induction period was 3.5 hrs. at a concentration of 9×10^{-3} mole/kg, 2 hrs. at 8×10^{-3} mole/kg, and 1.7 hrs. at 7×10^{-3} mole/kg at 145C. The induction period of PEO oxidation in the presence of 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-)-piperedine oxide also varied with the initial oxygen pressure. "The authors express their gratitude to S. G. Entelis and K. S. Kazanskiy for supplying the polyethylene oxide, and to Yu. G. Mamedov and L. A. Kalashnikov for the samples of stable radicals." Orig. art. has 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Chemical physics institute, AN SSSR)

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GOGLEV, S.I.

An industrial and cultural center in the North; economic and
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1. Predsedatel' ispolkoma Vologodskogo gorodskogo Soveta deputatov
trudyashchikhsya.
                        (Vologda—Economic geography)